Claim 7 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lau et al.

The drawings were objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) for not showing the claimed features of the electronically programmable driver and interface circuitry.

Synopsis of amendment

Claims 1-11 have been amended to further define that which Applicants regard as their invention.

A proposed change to Fig. 4 is attached to further illustrate the claimed driver and interface circuitry described in the specification.

Response to the rejection under 35 USC 102(b)

Claims 1-3, 6, 10-11 were rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by the admitted prior art. The rejection argues that the prior art illustrated in Figs. 1-3 discloses all the elements claimed including the claimed pixel sequence. Applicants traverse the rejection for the following reasons. The claimed pixel sequence comprises "multiple liquid crystal display pixels aligned collinearly along the beam of polarized light for varying the polarization angle". Figs. 1-3 representative of the prior art show only a single pixel aligned collinearly along the beam of polarized light for each row and column position of the display. A single pixel collinearly aligned along the beam of light lacks the functionality of the claimed multiple pixels in the claimed pixel sequence described in the specification on p. 9, ln. 19-23, i.e., the capability of each pixel in the pixel sequence to be programmed individually for calibrating a uniform gray-scale display and for correcting failed pixels. Because the prior art does not disclose each and every

feature of the claimed pixel sequence, the rejection is unsubstantiated and improper.

Response to the rejection under 35 USC 103(a)

Claims 4-5, 8, 9 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Nelson. The rejection argues that the admitted prior art discloses the claimed LCD device and that Nelson teaches a programmable driver chip for a display device, therefore it would be obvious to incorporate the programmable driver of Nelson into the admitted prior art to arrive at the claimed invention. Applicants traverse the rejection for the following reasons. The prior art does not teach or suggest the claimed pixel sequence as explained above. Further, Nelson does not teach or suggest the claimed programmable driver and interface circuitry for calibrating the pixel sequence to a gray-scale standard in claim 4 and for correcting a failed pixel within the pixel sequence in claim 5. Nelson teaches a driver for controlling the brightness of an LED to illuminate a spatial modulator (abstract ln. 5-7), not for calibrating the claimed pixel sequence to the claimed gray-scale standard, nor for correcting the claimed failed pixel as described in the specification on p. 10, ln. 2-7. Further, the rejection has not established a motivation in the references for combining their features to arrive at the claimed subject matter. Because neither the prior art nor Nelson teach or suggest the claimed pixel sequence or the claimed programmable driver and interface circuitry, and because no motivation is shown to exist in the references for combining their features to arrive at the claimed subject matter, claims 4-5, 8, 9 are not obvious under 35 USC 103. The rejection is therefore unsubstantiated and improper.

Claim 7 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lau et al. The rejection argues that Lau teaches using sapphire for the claimed substrate of
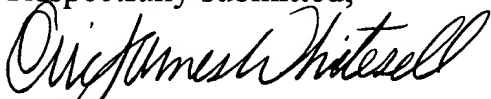
the claimed liquid crystal display, and that it would be obvious to modify the prior art to include the claimed sapphire substrate. Applicants traverse the rejection because Lau does not teach or suggest the claimed liquid crystal display, nor does he teach or suggest the claimed pixel sequence, nor does he teach or suggest using sapphire as a substrate in a liquid crystal display. Further, the rejection has not established a motivation in the reference for modifying it to arrive at the claimed subject matter. Because Lau does not teach or suggest using sapphire in a liquid crystal display, and because no motivation is shown to exist in the reference for modifying it to arrive at the claimed subject matter, claim 7 is not obvious under 35 USC 103. The rejection is therefore unsubstantiated and improper.

Conclusion

Because the rejections of claims 1-11 were unsubstantiated and improper, Applicant requests that the rejections be withdrawn and that the claims 1-11 be favorably reconsidered.

The telephone number for Applicant's agent signed below is (619)553-3001. No additional fee is required for this amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

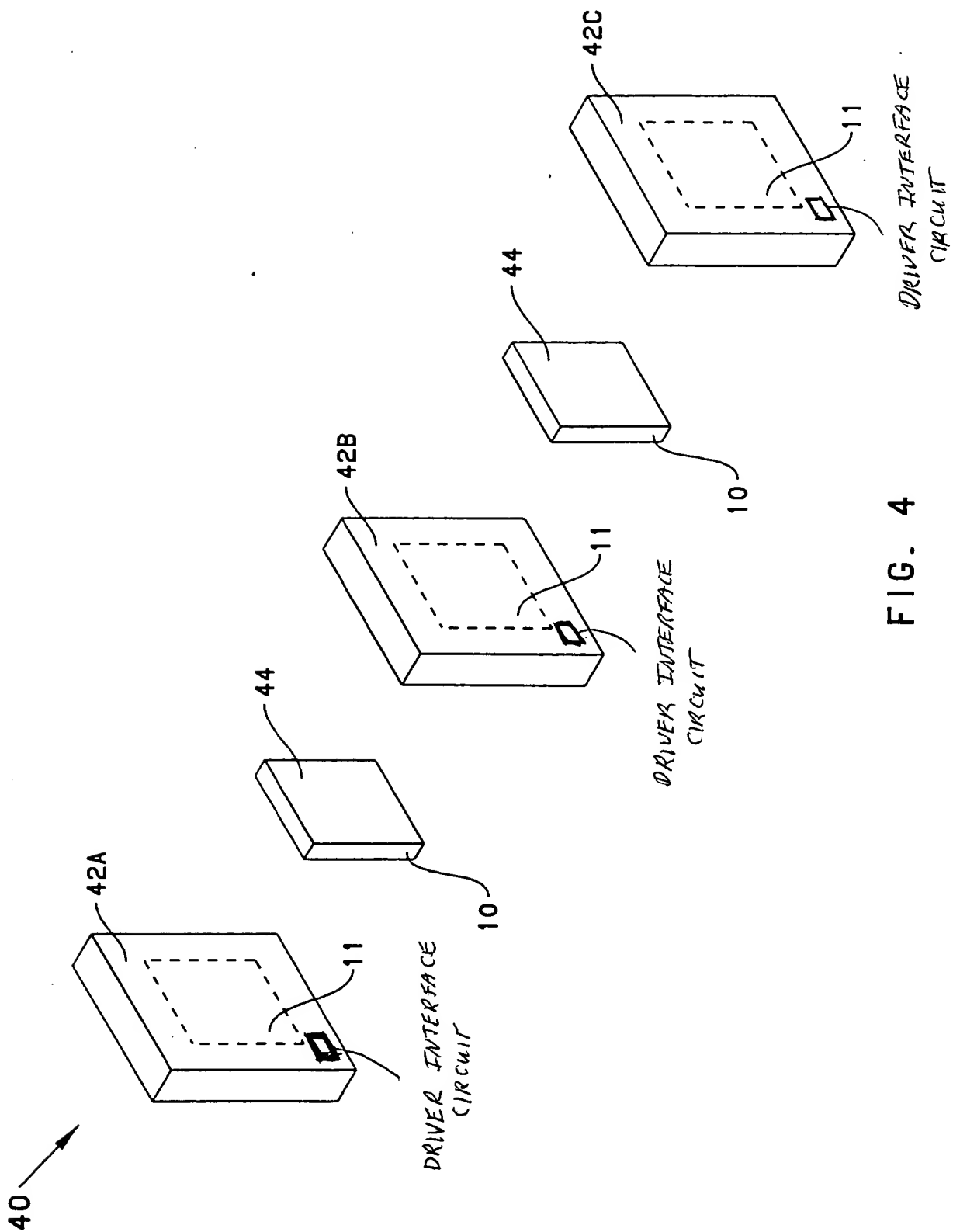Eric James Whitesell

PTO Registration No. 38,657

40

42A

11

DRIVER INTERFACE
CIRCUIT

44

10

42B

11

DRIVER INTERFACE
CIRCUIT

44

10

42C

11

DRIVER INTERFACE
CIRCUIT

FIG. 4